

September 30.

There are now at Cherbourg, 17 gun brigs, 18 flairs, and one corvette ready for sea, besides several vessels of various descriptions in preparation. Almost every day the greater number of the prepared armament manœuvres within the Cines; but though the Camilla, of 20 guns, has in general been the only vessel we have had off that port, they have not ventured out to attack her. They have of late frequently exchanged shot with her, but never out of reach of the batteries.

The French force at Havre is daily increasing, and will doubtless be speedily much augmented, in consequence of the arrival of a convoy yesterday week, which comprised five ships, said to be laden with naval stores.

Several cartel vessels are now preparing at Dover to convey the French prisoners in this country to France, and to bring, in exchange, the British prisoners now in that country.

The sloop Corfu lately purchased and paid for some live stock at Tangiers, was about to depart when the articles were taken away, and the officers and crew of the vessel grossly insulted. Lord St. Vincent has demanded from the Moor the most satisfactory apology, and in the event of a refusal, threatening to knock his town about his ears.

DUBLIN, September 22.

Wednesday night, a numerous gang of above 100 desperadoes, entered the house of Mrs. Lamb, near Old Bawn and Tallagh, in the county of Dublin, and plundered it of cash, and every portable article of value it contained. While the villains were in the house, they appeared to be under great apprehension, for they were frequently heard to say, "boys, mind the piquet," which we supposed was a guard of their party they stationed at the outside, to be on the watch. They were going to hang a gentleman who was a visitor in the house, and had a rope about his neck for the purpose; but some less cruel than their comrades, interfered, and saved his life.

On Wednesday last a poor inefficient man, named James Miley, was seized by a party of Wicklow rebels, as he was saving his little crop of hay on the lands of Morgantown in that county; he was carried by them to a short distance from his own habitation, and placed against a wall by the merciless villains, who fired at him, and lodged three balls in his head. This unhappy man was by trade a carpenter; had not been enrolled in any yeomanry corps, or been at all forward in opposition to the rebels; indeed, the remorseless villains did not accuse him of any other crime than that of being a protestant.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) September 27.

A Spanish ship of 74 guns, and two frigates arrived at Port Rico 3 weeks past from Old Spain, with 1200 troops; at the time these ships appeared in sight of the island, the United States frigate was lying off and on waiting for a reply to some dispatches sent on shore to the governor; upon sight, however, of such a superior force the American frigate steered away without any answer, being doubtful in what manner the Spanish ships would conduct themselves, in consequence of the approaching rupture between France and the United States.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitts) September 4.

We are informed that the French at St. Bartholomews will not believe that the United States is an American frigate, but actually assert that she is an English ship which has disguised herself for the purpose of irritating them more against the Americans.

PORTSMOUTH.

Twenty-nine pounders for the sloop of war Portsmouth, arrived yesterday—Capt. Shaw has returned from Guadaloupe, with the loss of his vessel. He was imprisoned with his crew in company with the captains and crews of fifty other American vessels, including captains Raynes and Moulton of Old York, Strong, of Portland, and Treadwell and Hutchins of Newburyport. They were allowed at three ounces of fish and a pound of bread per day, with water, only, to drink. A Jacobin captain addressed a letter to Hughes, stating his merits, but he was laughed at—Victor knew nothing about principles.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Yesterday arrived in this city J. Scheffelin, Esq; agent of Indian affairs, and Whitmore Knapps, interpreter, with five grand sachems or principal chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippawa, and Pontewetamy nations of Indians, (commissioners from the northern nations) on their way to the seat of the general government on public business.

Ahyeway Matchipisquigan—Ottawa nation.

Ningy—Chippawa nation.

Kisses on the Sun, Okia—Pontewetamy nation.

From Detroit territory, north-west of the river Ohio.

These Indians are the representatives of 21 tribes of considerable numbers and importance, situated 3 or 400 miles north-west of Detroit. They have never yet had any treaty with us, which they appear desirous of forming. They mention that a number of French emissaries have at different times visited them, and had endeavoured to excite a hostile disposition both towards the British and American governments. They particularly mention with astonishment and indignation, that we were represented to be weak and unwelcome, and to live in small huts like themselves. One of the chiefs has declared, with fury darting from his eyes, that his hatchet shall drink the blood of the miscreant that will again insult him with such a lie.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS

IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thomas Tingey, captain.
Jonathan Chapman, captain.
Samuel Barron, captain for the brig purchased by the citizens of Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.
Moses Tryon, captain.
Moses Brown, captain.
John McRea, lieutenant for brig Norfolk.
Peulip Brum, first mate of revenue cutter Eagle.
Nathaniel Pearson, 2d mate do. do.
Samuel Gilman, 3d mate do. do.
John Hart, surgeon's mate for the Retaliation.
Thomas Robbins, midshipman do.
Thomas Reynolds, surgeon do.
Samuel Hayward, captain for galleys at Charleston.
James Payne, captain.
Jeffrey Dillon Shally, surgeon for Montezuma.
Michael Titcomb, jun. of Newburyport 1st lieutenant.
Samuel Chase, do. 2d do.
Jonathan Titcomb, jun. do. sailing master.
David Stickney, do. 1st lieutenant of marines.
Nathaniel Bradstreet, do. surgeon.
Joseph Hooper, do. purser.
Joseph Brum, do. midshipman.
Nathan Fletcher, do. do.
Francis Salter, do. gunner.
John Couch, do. carpenter.
James Boush, of Norfolk, 1st lieutenant.
John Ballard, do. 2d do.
John Cowper, do. sailing master.
Richard H. L. Lawson, do. midshipman.
Roe Lintner, do. do.
Buller Cocke, do. purser.
Robert Hamilton, of New-York, 1st lieutenant of marines.
John Waddell, of Trenton, 1st do.
Lloyd S. Daubeny, of New-York, 1st do.
Abner Woodruff, of Trenton, midshipman.
William Lewis, do. do.
Theodore Hunt, do. do.
James Lawrence, of Burlington, do.
Miligan Allison, do. do.
William Carmichael, of Eastern-shore, Maryland, midshipman.
George Hughes, Burlington, purser.
John S. Lewis, of New-Jersey 2d lieutenant of marines.
John Maine, of South-Carolina, do. do.
John F. Randolph, of Georgia, captain of a galley in Georgia.
John Braddock, do. do. do.
Wilfon Jacobs, 1st lieutenant.
John Warner, 2d do.
Zachariah Rhodes, 3d do.
Joseph Lee, surgeon.
George A. Hallowell, sailing master.
John Martin, purser.
Arnold Whipple, midshipman.
John C. Kinnicutte, do.
Wilfon Jacobs, jun. do.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

The following interesting particulars were handed us this morning.

Extracts from letters to a respectable mercantile house in this city.]

Cape Francois, October 22.

"Six o'clock A. M.—At this instant the general is beating, the troops are all under arms at the news of general Toussaint marching with an army of 30,000 men, with an intention, as it is said, to embark the agent Hedouville and to declare the independence of the colony.

"Ten o'clock—This is confirmed by an address made by the agent to the people of the place assembled, in which he represents to them, that his force being totally inadequate to any opposition to Toussaint, he conceives it his duty, to save the useless effusion of blood, the pillage of the city, and all the horrors of another 20th of June, to withdraw himself and those who wish to accompany him.—He is accordingly to embark this evening on board the frigate that brought him out, when we may expect the entry of Toussaint and the proclamation of the independence of St Domingo.

"23d. About 2 o'clock the agent embarked, and an hour afterwards the general Toussaint entered the city with his cavalry, took possession of the arsenal and Fort Picolet, which commands the harbour.—The prisoners which had been taken at Fort Dauphin, had been sent on board the frigates, he insisted on their release, and that the schr. Maria Antoniette and her prize, a small tender of the British Squadron, cruising off Statia a few days ago, should be left to carry his dispatches to France: these two demands, were, after some consideration, complied with by the agent.

"October 29. The frigates blocked up by an English 74 and a sloop of war of 26 guns, had no wind for several days—at length the fastest sailer went out yesterday before daybreak, was chased by the English to leeward all day without any effect, and last night the other two frigates, one of which had the agent on board, got out.

"General Toussaint, the day after his arrival, had a proclamation published, in which he writes the municipality to assist him in quieting the apprehensions of the citizens, assuring them they have nothing to fear from the army, whose discipline is such, that not one soldier would behave amiss, calls on all the inhabitants to conduct themselves agreeably to the laws and constitution of the French republic, which

he should support in the absence of the agent, and until the orders of the Directory should be known. His army have now left the place, and every thing is in perfect tranquillity.—The agent carries with him in the three frigates 2600 persons, with whom he might have made a defence had he thought fit."

BALTIMORE, November 30.

A curious experiment was made not long since on the Seine, at Paris.—Twelve soldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traversed the Seine with great celerity, and after having drawn up in a platoon on the opposite bank, re-entered the river, and in the middle of it set up a fire of musketry well sustained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at least 21 feet of water.—Besides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burthen of five myriagrammes, without sinking! The inventor is citizen Margia, adjutant-general with the minister of the interior.

December 3.

The following is extracted from the Norfolk account of the action at the mouth of Nile.

The French fleet was anchored at the port of Alexandria—the British fleet did the same, and in this position both fleets fought.

On the 3d of August, the ship Leander of 50 guns, was dispatched with the news by the brave Nelson, to Lord St. Vincent, but was not arrived; on the 8th of August, the Mutin brig was also sent with duplicate dispatches, and on the 26th September arrived at Gibraltar, from whence, after having given the news to the governor, she proceeded to Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Cadiz, and gave him the official account of the action.

The ships Guiliam Tell, and Genereux, mentioned in the list to have escaped, where in such a terrible condition, that to save their lives, their crews thought proper to run them on shore on the coast of Alexandria, and abandon them, but the poor wretches were put to the sword by the Arabs. Thus they have only saved two frigates of their whole fleet; and it is most probable that before they reach any port, they may fall into the hands of some of the English cruisers.

The transports were all anchored in the Nile, and admiral Nelson was preparing five ships to burn them.

A French sloop of war was also taken by the Alcmene British frigate, and they found in her dispatches for the French Directory from the commissary of the French army, which mentions that on their landing they met with great resistance from the natives, which cost them 2000 of their best troops, which were killed. They all found themselves surrounded by immense numbers of Arabs; the great scarcity of provisions prevailed amongst them; even to get a little water they are obliged to risk an engagement; the plague had got amongst the troops, and had already made great ravage. Buonaparte was in the most deplorable state imaginable, and is at a loss what to do, deprived of his fleet, and surrounded by hosts of Arabs, who murder every Frenchman they can get hold of. The number of troops landed was about 30,000 men.

The Culloden having got aground at the time of going to anchor, did not get into action; she was, however, got off afterwards.

Doct^r FENDALL,

Operator upon Teeth,

IS just arrived in this city, and may be seen, and consulted, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, until the thirtieth of December, when, if not before, he will certainly leave the city for his residence, from which place he has been long absent. Dr. Fendall cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, which will not only render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and stumps with ease; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiscorbutic Dentifrice for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. and superior both in elegance and efficacy, is still sold by the Doctor.

Annapolis, November 29, 1798.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Ware's best Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peters's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL, on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENS's and Mr. MARY's.

December 6, 1798.

N O T I C E.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLRON CLEMENTS.